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Five Million Times No!

The President of the Illinois stock com pany known as the World's Columbian Ex position is WILLIAM T. BAKER. It is Mr. WILLIAM T. BAKER who is asking Congress to vote \$5,000,000 from the United States Treasury in the form of a subscription to the stock of his corporation.

In a private circular recently addressed to every member of Congress, the ingenuous Mr. Baken assures the Senators and Representatives that " in exceeding expenditures at first considered adequate for the pur pose, we feel that we have but done our

The modest proposition of this shrinking and high-principled city may be summed up in a few words: When we consented out of patriotism and true reverence for the memory of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS to undertake the arduous task which Congress thrust upon us, we contracted to give a tenmillion-dollar show. It is true we promised not to ask a dollar of Congress, but we didn't know then how patriotic we are, or how much a truly reverential regard for the memory of Columbus costs when you get down to figures. We have actually raised to date \$3,510,255 by private subscriptions to our stock, and have drawn \$1,000,000 more from the proceeds of the sale of the city's Exposition bonds. The show will be a twenty-million-dollar affair, or thereabouts. Therefore, if Congress does not wish to see the nation disgraced before the whole world, let it take \$5,000,000 of our stock at par and give us the \$5,000,000 in cash, and we will go ahead in the large, liberal way in which we have begun.

Astonishing as it may seem, President Baker of the Illinois corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition has the assurance to add that if Congress will only vote this \$5,000,000 of the people's money into the bottomiess pit by the lakeside Chicago will step up patriotically to supply any further money that may be required. " The balance of the expenditures," he writes in his letter to the Congressmen, "necessary to complete the Exposition beyond the appropriation to be asked, will be supplied by the citizens of Chicago.'

The country could have pardoned almost anything save this last touch of impudence. It is an insult to intelligence. Hungry Joe himself, in his best days, would have hesttated about working the same promise a second time upon an already enlightened and conscious victim.

Mr. Baken's pledge that Chicago will ask no more money if the \$5,000,000 is voted, is not worth one-tenth or one-hundredth as much as Chicago's original pledge never to ask this \$5,000,000 or one dollar of it. How much these original pledges were worth we already know.

The application of Chicago for pecuniary assistance which Congress has no constitutional power to grant must be considered precisely as if it were a demand that the United States Government should assume all the unknown expense and all the financial risk of the undertaking, leaving the indirect profit all to Chicago. If one dollar is voted for stock in Mr. BAKER's boom company, it means that every further dollar that goes into the bottomless pit by the lakeside, comes sooner or later out of the Treasury of the United States, already depleted by the same Republican gang that sent the Fair to Chicago for political reasons.

than Chicago's word that no job beyond this \$5,000,000 will be attempted, the appropriation proposed by Mr. BAKER and his associntes would be the most direful precedent established by Congress since the powers of Congress were limited and defined by the men who framed the Constitution. It would be a precedent for voting at any time any sum of money for any purpose which ingenuity can conceive, or folly suggest, or corrupt interest promote. It would do more than anything else that has ever been seriously proposed to obliterate the distinction between the Congress of restricted and specifically enumerated powers which the Constitution ereated, and an absolute, irresponsible Legislature like the British Par-

Is there anything that stands between Chicago and the \$5,000,000 for which it is reaching? Yes, the Constitution of the United States and the oath of every individual Senator and Representative in the Fifty-second Congress.

Justice to the People of Brooklyn.

On Thursday the Assembly rendered justice to the people of Brooklyn by re-considering the amendment to the Greater New York bill, which deprived them of the privilege of voting on the proposition for the consolidation of the communities about this harbor.

The purpose of this bill is simply to continue in existence the Consolidation Commission and direct them to report a bill for the submission of the project to a vote of the people of the communities concerned. It is an altogether just and thoroughly democratic measure. It provides for the only fair way of settling the question, and to oppose it is to exhibit fear of the people and to disregard their rights. Hence the amendment cutting off the voters of Brooklyn from an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject was unworthy of the Legislature and was properly reconsidered on Thursday.

Let the people of the communities themselves say how they want to be governed, whether as separate municipalities or as one combined and consolidated city. That is the sound Democratic principle of home rule, and it cannot be violated in this case without establishing an evil precedent which will come home to vex those who make themselves responsible for such an invasion of the popular rights.

The opposition of Brooklyn members of the Assembly to the consolidation scheme itself is entirely proper; but their opposition to this bill is indefensible: for it is not a bill providing for consolidation, but only for consulting the will of the people as to the scheme. Thus they are opposing a distinctly democratic measure, framed in the interest of their constituents, and granting them a privilege to which they are justly entitled.

If their arguments against consolidation are sound, they will prevail before the people, whether they be inhabitants of Brooklyn or any other part of the area which the scheme affects. If the plan is not for the

none, and such would be the decision of the people. But the decision must be rendered by popular vote, and not by a Legislature which was not elected on the issue, and which therefore is not commissioned to

One of the Brooklyn members said during the debate on the bill that "if any annexation is to be done. New York should be annexed to Brooklyn, and not Brooklyn to New York." If any annexation takes place. Brooklyn will be annexed to New York no more than New York to Brooklyn. Each will annex the other. They will come together to form a new and a common municipality, of which each will be a part. This new and great city will be at once the second city of the world in point of size, and within a generation it will hold the first place in wealth, in population, in renown,

and in power, moral and material. Whether it is for the interest of the people of these communities to come together thus is a question which they ought to be allowed to decide for themselves. The members of the Legislature cannot assume to decide it for them without rendering themselves liable to their just condemnation.

The Inter-Continental Railroad.

A valuable article on "The Inter-Contipental Railroad Problem." from the pen of Mr. COURTENAY DE KALB, appears in the last number of the Forum. Mr. DE KALB is a mining engineer who has travelled across South America almost to the head waters of the Amazon. His practical and conservative views on the South American questions, which he has made a special tudy, have attracted much deserved attention to his writings upon the present condition of our sister republics and the prospects of developing their resources.

Mr. DE KALB says that the fifteen thousand miles of railroads in operation in South America have been built within the past thirty years. The particularly noteworthy facts concerning these railroads are that by far the larger part of their mileage constitutes trunk lines, the feeders being comparatively few and unimportant; and that these trunk lines have all proved financially successful. The Argentine trunk lines extend approximately east and west through the temperate southern regions. while the Chilian trunk lines extend north and south along the populous west coast. The necessity of continuing the west const system has led to projects for further paralleling the seaboard in Chili and for building roads southward from Lima to the Chilian frontier, and both these projects will be accomplished within a decade.

Two other railroad projects of great importance are now agitated and are certain to be carried out. The railroad from Antofagasta, Chili, to the famous mining region of Huanchaca, Bolivia, has already proved most serviceable, and has stimulated an extension of the Argentine system which will be carried north from Jujuy to Huanchaca, and a road from the same plateau is to connect at Puno on Lake Titicaca with the Peruvian line to Mollendo on the Pacific. Thus a route from the Pacific to the Atlantic, with general southeast and northwest direction through some of the richest districts of South America, will be estab-

In Mr. DE KALB's opinion; the completion of the system of roads from Argentina across Bolivia into Peru will mark the beginning of a new era, when inter-State trade will become a great factor in South American affairs; and he thinks that upon the extension of these routes of inter-State communication depends the completion of the inter-continental railroad. These lines will be projected in conformity with the evident needs of commerce and indications of traffic already existing. The Lima and Oroyo Railway, soon to be extended across the Andes, will admit to the starving west coast of Peru the many agricultural products of the fertile Montaña, east of the mountains. A railroad connecting the central plateau of Ecuador with Colombia and the Caribbean Sea by way of Popayan and But even if there were a better guarantee | the Rio Cauca would pass through deposits grain growing, where sheep are raised on the high lands and cotton flourishes at lower elevations. The writer thinks the fact that a railroad is already being built by an American from Buenaventura, on the west coast of Colombia, into the Cauca Valley, with Popayán as its objective point. proves that this plan of development is nota mere dream.

The need of these inter-State railroads is fast becoming apparent. Mr. Dr. Kalb gives figures showing that in 1889 Colombia imported from Ecuador no less than \$114,000 and exported \$55,000. All this merchandise was transported on mule back over terrible roads in the Andes. There must be a considerable demand to encourage commerce under such difficulties. Mr. DE KALB gives other statistics to show that trade between hese States is growing, although the great difficulties of transportation might be expected to place an embargo upon commerce. He also gives evidence favoring the plan of rail communication northward into

Central America. Colombia is regarded as the pivotal State. upon whose development depends the fate of rail communication between the three Americas. Her trade has swelled from \$19,000,000 in 1885 to \$26,000,000 in 1890, and this in spite of mules and bad roads. Railroads are building in various parts of the State, and the gaps between them must some day be filled in, forming systems extending into the south and terminating at some point on the Caribbean Sea. He thinks the city of Cartagens is marked by nature for this distinction.

There remains the great gap between Quito, Ecuador, and the Peruvian roads. It is hard to say when this will be closed, but Mr. DE KALB mentions railroad projects that are under way or are favorably considered, which indicate that the central region of northern Peru must ere long be penetrated by railroads. When this is accomplished the most embarrassing part of the South American trunk line

oblem will have been solved. With regard to engineering difficulties, the demands of commerce will compel the most stupendous undertakings. "Agoody traffic," says Mr. DE KALB, "is creeping slowly along the edge of Andean precipices pushing through deep deflies, risking dangerous crossings of swollen torrents, and we know that the people of Colombia and Ecuador are eager for the disestablishment

of the slow-going mule." After concluding the prospects of traffic that warrant the stupendous undertaking of joining the Americas together by steel bands, he advises that every railroad project in the line of the Andean axis in South America be examined on its merits, to discover whether there be local traffic enough to support it until it shall perform its larger functions as part of a great trunk line. He says that our engineers have demonstrated their ability to construct roads in South America more cheaply than any other people. The English railroads there have cost from \$33,000 to \$54,000 a mile, while the difficult Southern Railroad

\$18,000 a mile. If the railroads of Colombia and Ecuador are built by our engineers, it will require less traffic to maintain them and they can be sooner completed. Mr. DE KALB believes the Pan-American Railroad will come quietly as a natural growth.

A Minnesota Rainbow.

Judge John L. MacDonald was a dis tinguished Democratic Representative for Minnesota in the Fiftieth Congress, and a strong CLEVELAND man. In an interview printed recently in the St. Paul Globe, we find Judge MacDonalD expressing these decidedly interesting sentiments:

" Before CLEYELAND's friends urge his nomination a vigorously as they do, they should be able to satisfy the party that he is stronger than he was in 1888, and show where the additional votes necessary to elect him are oming from.
"Who is your own choice for President!"

" My choice to-day is Governor David B. Hill of New York. I favor him because I regard him as, by all olds, the strongest candidate the Democratic party can name, and tecause I regard him as well and emi-nently qualified for the position. The Democrat who thinks differently does so because he has allowed the Republican press, which knows littl's strength and fears it, to lead him to a wrong conclusion. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND cannot name a quality that makes him uitable candidate that Governor Hitt does not por ess; and that he is free from the weak points."

Minnesota is one of the rainbow States toward which the Mugwump resurrectionists of the political mummy are so fond of gazing. As an indication of Democratic sentiment there, we commend Judge Mac-DONALD's remarks to their attention. Here

is a rainbow worth contemplating. The Democrats of Minnesota may not be able to carry their State for the candidate of the Democratic Convention next November; but they will fight as stoutly for that candidate as if his name were CLEVELAND.

A Trotting Course in the Central Park

Do the gentlemen now agitating the scheme to put a special roadway for trotters in the Central Park appreciate the extent of the alteration which their proposition indicates?

They desire a path along the west side of the Park for speeding horses, and everybody who loves to drive or to see a trotter wishes they might have it. It would be delightful to stroll along Eighth avenue, from Sixtieth street to One Hundredth street, to watch the trotters in full blast instead of being obliged, If one wishes to see them in unrestrained action, to go beyond Macomb's Dam. But for such a roadway a great deal more space would be required than suffices now from GABE CASE'S old house to Jerome Park. A great many more horses would turn out for a spin, were it possible, in the heart of the

city, than now hold their way up beyond the Harlem River. The track would have to be much wider than the present Jerome avenue in order to meet safely the requirements of this immensely increased and accelerated city traffic. One hundred feet would hardly be enough. Certainly anything less could scarcely be thought of for a crush of flyers, the majority of them guided by fellows who rarely mind taking a little risk, both for themselves and for their rivals, when the brush grows hot. Ther there would have to be still another road for carriages. The sedate landau, with its quietminded occupants, could not be forced upon the trotting road with a flight of helterskelter, devil-may-care record breakers The rush and excitement, not to say danger, of a speedway would be too much for them, and they would have to retain the road provided there now, or, for them, the Park would practically be halved. Two roadways would thus be needed for vehicles alone, and as the trotting way would have to be straight, or be so much the more dangerous, the carriageway would have to be straight also, or take in a large additional portion of the Park, in order o preserve the present picturesqueness of ts curves and slopes. The whole western side of the Park would have to be revolutionized completely, and would lose its ex-

isting character altogether. The gentlemen behind this plan are not actuated by any mean motive. They are of coal and iron, and regions of fruit and full of the patriotism of promoters of a ter. Trotting is a national sport. But just now, when the city is expanding so greatly northward and preparing to develop in good time the great areas of the new parks, how can they expect that so considerable a portion of the Central Park, a small affair rather, can be devoted to their especial use? They will have to stick to old Fleetwood and cross the Harlem.

Who Is The Man?

Here is a list of the Grand Jury which investigated the case of McGlory and found the indictment against him:

IENRY A. OARLEY, foreman; Louis STERN, IERMAN BREDIT. EDWARD KENDRICK. BUSTANCS W. PARES. GE C. MAGOUR, EWIS LEWINGOOD PREDERICK A. GANS. John Dr Ruyter, Janes J. Higginson, IONN C. MCCAUTHY. CHARLES E. HOPE.

CHARLES J. FAGIN. WILLIAM CAMPRELL MICHARL SCHWAR, CHARLES H. MARSHALL JOHN E. BROOMS TROMAS J. BROWN

One or more of these men violated the oath administered to the Grand Jury by reporting the proceedings and deliberations in the case of McGLORY for the Evening Post. This report was circumstantial, though in form false and malicious, and it could have been furnished only by a member of the body, whose composition the above list gives.

Unless the exact criminal or criminals among the number are discovered and exposed, reasonable suspicion will rest on them all. The guilty must be detected and brought to punishment in order that the nnocent may be entirely relieved from an mputation so odious.

Which juror was it who acted as a reporter for the Evening Post in violation of his oath

Pleasing is the news from Cincinnati of the great religious revival there. Cincinnat has long stood in need of a genuine revival of true and practical religion. There is a horde of wicked and godless, noisome and obstreperous sinners there. Yet fewer of them, we hope, than there are in Chicago or in St. Louis. There are several nowspapers in Cincinnat that have not even the color of religion.

The religious revival is needed in Cincinnati, no doubt of that; and, if it be of the right kind, we trust that it will go on until evil is exterminated from the place.

Regarding the nomination of a Presiden tial candidate this year, the Prohibitionists are in a quandary. Their past experience with candidates of their own has not been of at neouraging kind, and there is no reason to believe that there has been an overwhelming increase of Prohibitionist voters since the last national campaign. So they are trying to get some other party to accept their platform and nominate a candidate pledged to support their principles. The Republican party gives them the cold shoulder, of course, even the unterrided Democratic party politely declines to carry their flag. They have recently had some hope of capturing the inchoate Alliance party, and they sen a squad of orators of both sexes to its conference in St. Louis. That conference, however resisted the solicitations of eloquence and readvantage of all, it is for the advantage of in Peru, built by an American, cost only I fused to put the polished plank of Prohibition

into its rough-hewn platform. Under these disheartening and dispiriting circumstances the Prohibitionists are bewildered, and the leaders are sending out circulars to the brethren and sisters asking for advice as to what can be done. It is a hard question. We have thought over it. And now we feel disposed to suggest that if the Prohibitionists have any truly logical objection to the candidate and platform of the Democratic party, they had better put up a candidate for themselves their own platform. We cannot think of any other course for them to pursue.

Gen. HARRISON'S hunting trip seems to have been a great success. He brought down several canvasbacks, and no injudicious hog rossed his path.

Senator DAVID BENNETT HILL has accepted the invitation of the members of the Mississippi Legislature to address them. The resolutions passed at the time the invitation was given expressed the desire that the people of Mississippi "may have an opportunity of meeting and hearing one of the foremost Democrats and statesmen of America." Senator HILL will leave Washington on March 14 and will stop a little while at Atlanta on his way to Jackson. We notice that the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., have invited Senator HILL to speak in that town on May 20, the anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence

The widespread popularity of Senator HILL in the Southern States is well deserved; and it is explained by his constant and illustrious service to his party. The South understands, if there are some persons in the North who don't understand, the importance of sevendays-in-the-week Democracy.

Chief Justice Fullen says he will not resign. Nobody asked him to resign, but he ought to

Mr. JORN MILLER of Princeton in New Jersey writes to us defending the American Colonization Society against the charge made by Mr. T. THOMAS FORTUNE that it is "an institution maintained for the purpose of creating discontent among the poorest and most ignorant" of the colored people. "by spreading misinformation about Liberia." Mr. Mil-LER gives a list of the many distinguished men who have been active in the scheme of Liberian colonization, and says that, so far from encouraging a miserable emigration. it has picked out the best from among many thousand applicants. Liberia he describes as "the most successful colthat the total of 16,000 emigrants sent over by the society have increased to over 21,000," and that "they have expelled the slave trade from the very worst slaving coast and have founded farms and villages, while nearly a million natives are more or less federally under their laws." Even granting all that, the scheme for colonizing our colored people in Africa has proved as futile as Mr. FORTUNE described it. The number sent over at great expense, and the number who can be induced to go, are an insignificant part of the whole, the millions who are wiser in remain-

What great work in the world was ever accomplished by a vegetarian !- Alliany Journal. Are you going back on NEBUCHADNEZZAR?

St. Paul is having hard luck. She got no convention, and she is to have no Auditorium. and ice palaces she despises. There is something about the word Auditorium that lassoes the cities of the Northwest with ropes of steel. No hall, wigwam, agora, forum, or amphitheatre suggests such magnificent dimensionsand bad acoustics-as does Auditorium. Omaha cries for one with no less pitcousness of voice and throbbing of the vocal chords than St. Paul. "Hire a hall" is no longer the cry a contract for the lease of an Auditorium.

The Evening Post prints a letter signed 'E. H. N." from a correspondent who professes to give "a personal experience in the New York Legislature during the session of 1891." This anonymous correspondent says:

"A perfectly legitimate piece of legislation having passed the Senate was attacked in the Assembly by the 'strikers.' Because these interested in the measure would not comply with the demands of these political guerrillas, the bill could not be got out of the committee to which it was referred, and so failed to be passed With most unblushing effrontery, an agent of the 'strikers' said he would guarantee the passage of the bill for a specified sum; he offered to meet any one interested in it at an office in New York, the street and number of which he gave, when he would submit a list nd the amount of money each one would require for his vote, the bargain to be closed then. In making the offer, the 'agent' said that, unless it were likely that the Governor would sign the bill, 'attending' to this would be 'extra.' These facts are susceptible of proof.'

It would be proper for the Assembly to call the editor of the Evening Post before it, obtain from him the name of this correspondent. summon the correspondent, and require him to produce the proof which he says his statements are susceptible of.

The Rev. Dr. PARKHURST has just been brought to account by the Grand Jury for statements made by him to the detriment of public officers. "E. H. N." of the Ecening Post ought now to have the opportunity of furnishing evidence in support of the allegations which he makes. If he cannot give the evidence, he deserves punishment as a slanderer.

Why does our remote Occidental contemporary, the Seattle Post Intelligencer, insist that 'Sockless JERRY is a latter-day Diogenes, half demagogue, half crank, a curious mixture of vanity, cunning, and arrogance born of ignorance"? Why this severity and this injustice to a mighty man of the People's party? Besides, who knows that Drogence was a demagogue even by halves? The probability is that DIOGENES was bilious, either from too little exercise or too much beer. The story of the cask points to one cause or the other. JERRY SIMPson takes exercise on the bicycle, and if he is only a half a crank, he is rather a great man for his party. He isn't especially arrogant, and he isn't as ignorant as he could be. In fact. JERRY is rather a shrewd and intelligent person, and he is no more fanatical in his inancial notions than are some larger menthan is the Stoutest Foe of Silver, for instance. Let us be just to JERRY.

Mr. Joseph Cook of Boston has been howling once more that the Sunday news-paper "tends to abolish Sunday." This is as true as the average of the propositions put forth by the heated Cook. The Sunday newspaper does tend to abolish persons like Coox. because it diffuses a taste for sound literature

Venezuela is a pacific, prosperous, and progressive republic; and it is meet that the Spanish-American Literary Society of this city should celebrate its merits. Venezuelan people of the Spanish The are industrious, polite, intelligent, brave, and friendly. The Government has on many occasions shown its good will toward this country. There are probably a thousand Venezuelans in New York, and mong them are enterprising men who have done a great deal within the past few years ote the growth of trade between this country and their own. We feel sure that we shall not give offence in any quarter by saying that in many respects the republic of Venezuela, which won its independence under the great Bollvan, is more advanced than any of the other republies of South America.

A Boom Knocked Out by the Truth,

From the Hartford Times.

Gen. B. A. Alger's little ! residential boom on a bar' Bes office cat got on its acent seems to have rolled softly down into a swamp since THE SCR'S exposure of certain unpleasant circum stances in his war record; circumstances over which his biographers have gilded amouthly, white some of his boomers have distorted and actually transformed nem into causes for honor and glory.

How Could It Hold Sinners! From the Boston News. Joseph Cook wants people to believe in a bottomless THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Lord Salisbury Refuses to Consent to a Renewal of the Modus Vivendi, WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Lord Salisbury's approval of the Behring Sea treaty of arbitration, which was signed on Monday last, was coupled with an apparently inconsistent action respecting the modus vivendi arranged by the two countries last year. On Tuesday the State Department was notified that the British Government would not consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi of 1801 for this year, an arrangement which the United States authorities confidently expected would se speedily reached, and in time to be effective against the seal peachers this season. stead, however, Lord Salisbury announced his willingness to establish a closed zone of thirty miles width, surrounding the Pribylov Islands. The receipt of this communication doubtless hastened onclusion of the sessions of the Behring Sea agents-Messrs. Powell Dawson and Profs. Merriam and Mendenhallwhich ended last light in a practically complete failure to come to any agreement. This action of the British Government is likely to

plete failure to come to any agreement. This action of the British Government is likely to lead to some serious results. The establishment of such a zone about the Pritylov Islands, in the opinion of the American agents and of the State departunent officials, would lead to no good results. Unless peachers can be kept out of Behring Sea entirely it will be practically impossible to stop lilegal sealing within the prescribed zone. Every seizure would be resisted on the ground that the vessel was outside of the prohibited territory, and endless litigation would ensue.

The reason for Lord Salisbury's action is not known, but it is surmised that it was due to the action of the United States Supreme Court last Monday, when the case of the Sayward seized seventy-nine miles from land for lilegal sealing by a United States revenue cutter, was decided adversely to the claim of the British Government. Another opinion is that in view of the then practically settled disagreement of the Behring Sea agents of the two countries as to the means to be employed to preserve the seal fisheries. Lord Salisbury may have thought that to consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi would be too much of a concession to the claims of the United States. President Harrison was yesterday advised of the action of the British Government, and will return to Washington instead of remaining at Virginia Beach over Sunday, as he had anticipated doing. What action he will take, of course, cannot be stated, but there are several may protect Itself. The claim of jurisdiction over Behring Sea has, it is said, nover been relinquished, and the President may determine to enforce it as against the illegal scalers, whether of this country or of Canada. The attempt to carry out this policy would doubtless result in greater or less resistance by Great Britain, as she has never acknowledged the rightfulness of the claim of the Cnited States to the control of Behring Sea.

The treaty to submit the disputed points to arbitration it is expected will be sent to the

THE DEATH RECORD IN THE STATE. increased Mortality in January, Due to

ALBANY, March 4.- The monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health for January last was ssued to-day. The total number of deaths reported was 13,460,against 11,241 for December. The average for January for the past seven venrs has been 8.978. Of the total number of deaths, 3,240 were under five years of age. The greatest number of deaths were caused by acute respiratory diseases, and the least specified (two) by small-pox, one case of which occurred in New York city and the other in New Rochelle. The mortality of January is greater than that of any month previously recorded, except that of April, 1801, which it nearly equals. The increase is due to epidemic influenza, which may be tormed the third outbreak and which reached its height during this month. During 1801 there were 51.070 births, 55,863 deaths, and 25,315 marriage certificates received at the offlee of the State Reart of Leaft. cute respiratory diseases, and the least 25,315 marriage certificates received at the office of the State Board of Health.

Two Big Truths Plainly Put.

From the Sin Antonio Daily Express. Henceforth every Democrat who favors the nomina ion of Grover Cleveland will thereby confess not only his approval of the unpatriotic course pursued by his friends in New York, but that the gratification of his mbition outweighs the success of the Democratic

Cleveland and defeat are now synonymous terms.

From the Allacu Times Pason. Were it not for Hill there would be a solid dele on from New York for Cleveland - Syringseld Re-If Mr. Hill were dead, the Democracy of New York

could not be induced to send a delegation to the Na-tional Convention for Mr. Cleveland,

From the Philadelphia Press.

When Col. A. K. McClure, at a recent meeting of the ontemporary Club in this city, shocked many of his nearers, and startled most of them, by declaring in an address on newspapers that the public press was less reckless in its statements than the pulpit, he could have hardly anticipated the prompt illustration and

Journalists blunder and make misstatements, but it very, very rarely happens that a journalist who has ade a serious charge against a public officer finds charges before a Grand Jury. We cannot now recollect a single such case, and any newspaper which had been betrayed into printing such a charge would make a prompt retraction and apology, of which, we regret to say, Dr. Parkhurst gives no sign.

One of the "306" for Hill,

From the San Autonia Daily Express WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 -As an illustration of the graviation of political forces toward Senator Hill, Col. John N. Wolltz, editor of the Virginia Free Lines, one of the "immortal 300" who voted for Gen. Grant at the Chiago Convention of 1880, and who has supported the publican party ever since, announces in his issue to till in the event of his nomination.

A Galvanic Caterpillar Teaser.

From the Philadelphia Record. Carl Hering, the electrician, has invented a curious evice to prevent caterpillars from crawling up trees Mr. Hering's scheme is simply to run alt rnate wires of copper and zine around the frunk of the tree, at a dis ance of about half an inch apart. When the wires have been placed in position Mr. Caterpillar starts his seent. He strikes the copper wire, poses his little is feet strike the copper wire, while his body is still in contact with the copper. Immediately the current is carried through his body. With a howl of pain Mr. aterpillar drops to the ground, or if the current be trong enough, remains a prisoner until the grim reaper

Ludies with Large Feet,

From the St. Louis Chronicle.
Millan, Tenn., March 1.—Mrs. Sanders and five daughers of Henderson county have feet which are marvel or size. Mrs. Sanders wears No. 15 shoes and the oungest daughter 12s. The average sized foot of this conderful six is 14. They claim to have never lived in

Rutgers Female College.

The Rev. G. W. Samson, the President, and the tru: ces of Rutgers Female College are making an effort o obtain the few thousand dollars, either by rift or lean, necessary to meet the large first outlay attendant on the purchase, fitting, and fur-nishing of its buildings at 54 and 5d West Fiftyfifth street, and in organizing a faculty adequate to rovide the advanced instruction required by its char r. The number of pupils in the institution has inreased twofold during the past two years.

More than 500 of the alumna, representing those

sands graduated during the past fifty years, are united in the effort to aid in meeting its present needs and also to secure for it a future of largely increased usefulness.

Carelessness in the New Census To the Epsion of The Sux-Sir: Is our State census,

just taken, as worthless in its count of population this city as Porter's in 1800 t I live in a large apar ment house, corner of Broadway and Fifty-se street occupied by fifteen families, comprising with servants and attendants nearly or quite 103 persons, none of whom has been counted by the enumerator. He has not been near us, and we are all left out of the count. There heard of other gross omissions. Who is to blame, and who is responsible for such work?

A Vanished Boom. From the St Paul Duity Globs.
That A'ger boom has been lost, apparently since Tue

From a Western Point of View. From the Chicago Inity Tribune. Mr. Frank Hard is engineering a Cleveland and Campbell from in Office and the friends of Senator Hill are greatly a couraged.

The Partaker as Bad as the Other. From Touth. she-You ought to be ashamed of stealing a kies. He-You are equally guilty. You received the stolen THE CASE OF GEN. ALGER,

The Pull Record Now in His Mands-His Priesds Wallinger Him to Publish It.
DETROIT, March 4. There has been great interest in this cities as well as throughout Michigan, from THE SUN'S publication in relation to the military record of Gen. Alger. This interest has increased since it has become known through his friends that he has recently received a full transcript of his record from the official files of the War Department. The fact that the record has not been promptly made public is giving rise to considerable unpleasant criticism, even on the part of some whose personal relations to Gep. Alger have

always been friendly. While the first publication of THE SUN WAS in the nature of a surprise to most in this State, the universal interest excited in the matter has developed the fact that among those connected with State affairs at the time when Gen. Alger left the service the general features of his case have been known. Owing to the excellence of his military service, up to the time of his final trouble, there was always reluctance among these officials to talk about the matter, and as a consequence it became The information which these officials pos-sessed has gradually become known as the

universal discussion of the present aspects of the case has progressed. The story derived from these sources is that Representative Driggs and Senator Zachariah Chandler of this State were the gentlemen who sought out Gen. Alger while he was serving on court-martial duty in Washington, and informed him of Gen. Sheridan's recommendation to Secretary Stanton for the dismissal of Gen. Alger from the service for absence without leave. While this fact was referred to in the last publication of THE SUN, the names of the Michigan politicians who succeeded in softening Mr. Lincoln toward Gen. Alger and procuring an order to Secretary Stanton for the acceptance of his resignation were not given. With this addition, the story, as then known in the office of the Governor of this State, agrees in all essential points with that presented by THE SUN. The understand ing at the Governor's office seemed to be the same as that which prevailed at the various headquarters in the field, namely, that the sick leave of which so much is now said by Gen. Alger's friends was more a cover for an absence where leave had been refused, than a real case of sickness. In fact, the affidavit of the sur geon, now brought forth to explain the matter. seems, upon a critical examination, only to have increased Gen. Alger's difficulties. This arises from the fact, which all veterans know. that it was not the custom at that time, or at any time in the war, for surgeons to ride along the columns and direct officers to leave their commands, and go to distant hospitals, without any other leave of absence than such verbal directions. Especially is such a claim on the part of the surgeon absurd for a time when the column of which Gen. Alger's command formed a part was advancing upon the enemy, and when every officer and soldier was needed at his post. For this reason the affidavit of the surgeon is regarded as adding to the unfortunate features of the whole affair.

There are two points of Gen. Alger's com munication in regard to THE SUN'S publication which have also increased his trouble. The first is the attack upon Gen. Custer's charac ter in the specific charge that he was so des titute of soldierly honor that he did not hesi tate, for the purpose of gratifying a persona grudge, to make an official recommendation in writing which, if approved, would forever blast the reputation of an officer who had per formed several years of brilliant military ser vice. The second is Gen. Alger's attempt to give the matter a political turn by conveying the impression, in the conclusion of his care to the public, that his unfortunate record had been made public from the War Department. and, therefore, presumedly in the interest of President Harrison. No one believes the calumny upon Gen

Custer, and most of Gen. Alger's friends, now that the case is being coolly considered, regard this attempt to save himself at the expense of he reputation of a dead soldier, in whom the State of Michigan especially, and the country at large, feels pride, as both reprehensible and damaging. In regard to the intimation that the War De

partment furnished the record for the recent

publication, it has become known here that Gen. Alger has been aware that all the features of the case have been in circulation among a very considerable number of politiclans and veterans ever since the last Chicago Convention. They were quietly furnished there by gentlemen who had relations with the lovernor's office at Lansing during the closing years of the war. The details came into full possession of Senator Sherman's friends at that time, and it was through some of them that Gon. Alger then became acquainted with the fact that the record was known. His friends here now say that he took immediate steps to secure a full transcript from the official record in Washington, in order that he might prepare himself to meet everything which it might contain. While it is helieved that up to that time he had never seen the entire record, he must have known of its general character from his interviews with Mr. Driggs and Senator Chandler, at the time when they explained to him that it would be necessary to offer a prompt resignation. in order to save himself from dismissal The transcript was secured from Washington by telegraphing to Representative O'Donnell, still a member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, to procure it and forward it by a special messenger to Chicago this messenger being a son of ex-Senator Conger of this State. Friends of Gen. Duffield of this city are authority for the statement that the General received this record from Mr Conger before the adjournment of the Convention at Chicago, and from that time to the present Gen. Alger has been in possession of The ferbearance of Senator friends in declining to make use of this record at Chicago has been a matter of frequent remark among Gen. Alger's friends, in view of the fact that Senator Sherman's managers at the Convention did not hesitate to declar then, and have never coased to declare, that Gen. Alger's managers, by methods were very thinly concealed, bought over three dozen of Senator Sherman's delogates with as much unconcern as they would purchase pint of peanuts. However, to the relief of Gen. Alger and his friends, the dynamite ther in the possession of the opponents of son

Alger at the Convention was not exploded. As the case receives more careful attention at the hands of Gen. Alger's friends, the statement brought out by THE SUN that Sheridan himself made the final recommendation for dismissal is seen to be a circumstance that practically eliminates any criticism which, under the circumstances, could attach to Gon. Custer's actions. This follows from the fact of the long and well-known friendly relations which existed between Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Alger, dating back to the time when Sheridan first entered the cavalry service as a Colonel of a Michigan regiment. From that time, which was soon after the battle of Shiloh, to the time when Gen. Sheridan, as commander of the Army of the Shenandon's, felt called upon in the inter est of proper discipline to recommend the dismissal of his friend, their relations had continued to be of the most cordial character. All of Gen. Alger's friends here now see that this is one of the most embarrassing points in the case, and many of them do not hesitate to admit that it cannot be successfully met be anything that has been told about the record. As they now know that Gen. Alger is in pos session of a complete transcript of the official record, they are awaiting its publication with intense interest.

It is quite evident from the talk among these who must know the points of the record-if any here do, aside from Gen. Alger himself and Gen. Duffield-that there are other elements in the case besides the recommendation of Gen. Custer for which it seems difficult to provide a plausable explanation. For example, it is reported that before final action the case was sent back to Gen. Custer to as-

certain whether there might not be extenuting circumstances which had not come to light. A confusion of dates in the papers is so talked about, and the intimation seems to be that some of the final documents were dated back of the real time of their execution. This is all vague talk, but, in view of the known fact that the full record from the flies of the War Department has recently arrived here, it naturally makes an impression.

HIRED THE COOKS TO SMUGGLE. A Mysterious Person the Custom House

The Custom House authorities are making strong effort to find the person for whom the ten packages of jewelry were destined which Gustave Wüstinger and Gustave Kuhne, the chief cook and the assistant cook of the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, tried to smuggle in on Thursday night. Wastinger and Kuhne are Germans and speak little English. They have been on the Lahn as cooks

for the past ten or fifteen voyages. The steamer arrived here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but they did not attempt to leave until 10 o'clock in the night, when there

the afternoon, but they did not attempt to leave until 10 o'clock in the night, when there were few persons on the pier. Custom House Inspectors Patrick Brynes and C. M. Julian stopped them. Julian noticed a suspicious swelling in the side pocket of each man's coat and took both into a private office and searched them. Two packages of jewelry were found on each man, and in their baggage on board the Lahn six more packages were found. One of the packages contained gold watch charms wrapped in cotton and tissue paper. The men were looked up.

Yesterday morning the inspectors arraigned the prisoners before Commissioner Skinner in the United States Circuit Court in Hoboken, and had them committed to the Hudson county jail for examination on Monday. The unonened packages were sent to the Custom House. Their contents were the same as those of the first bundle: watch charms in the form of banjos, guitars, &c. A preliminary appraisement was made, and the ten packages were estimated to be worth about \$200.

Wüstinger says that three weeks ago while the Lahn was lying in Bremerhaven, a man approached him and asked him to bring the packages over on his next trip. The man assured him that he would be well paid, and cautioned him agniant letting the Custom House, Wastinger took Kulne into his confidence. Wastinger declared that he did not know the name of the man who gave him the packages or the firm for whom they were intended.

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS MISSING. They Disappeared at the Last Meeting of

Two official documents mysteriously disapeared from the custody of the Long Island City Board of Aldermen at their last meeting. and investigation is now on foot to learn what became of them. One of the documents was City Treasurer Blockwenn's bond of \$245,000. and the other was the annual report of the Jackson and Vernon Avenues Improvement

Commission. Both documents were handed to Chairman Claven upon the organization of the Board at the first of the year. Owing to the controversy the first of the year. Owing to the controversy between the rival City Clerks ne business was done by the Board, and Chairman Claven retained the documents until the dispute was settled at the meeting held this week. He then hald the documents on his desk. The new Board, the City Trensurer, and the Improvement Commission are opposed to Mayor Gleason. The papers were missed shortly afterward, when, it is asserted, Assistant City Clerk John P. Hayes, one of Mayor Gleason's appointees, was seen to carry the documents away. It is said that Hayes admitted he picked the documents from the Chairman's desk and hald them on City Clerk Burke's desk. City Clerk Burke donies ever having had them in his care. Unless the documents are found between new and the next meeting of the Board City Treasurer Bleckwenn will be asked to file a duplicate bond.

\$10 OR NOT A STEP.

That a Person Was Bleeding to Death Did Not Matter to This Doctor,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to protest against an inhuman custom which. I hope, is not common among our physicians. My experience was as follows:

Late the other night a member of my family

was suddenly taken with a bad hemorrhage and in immediate danger of bleeding to death. I ran for my regular physician, who was out. I then called on a doctor with a prominent sign on Clinton street. I was shown into the parlor and during the next twenty minutes received four messages at intervals of about five minutes from the doctor upstairs, whom I supposed was dressing to accompany me. Finally, becoming impatient. I went into the hall and called to ask if the doctor was coming, as I could wait no longer.

He appeared at the top of the stairs, and said his fee was \$10, payable in advance. I had not that sum with me, but said he could get what he wanted at my house, not four blocks away. He said be wanted \$10 in hand, paid down, before he would go a sten. I left, and fortunately found my regular physician immediately. His patient was at death's door, and I believe ten minutes more delay would and in immediate danger of bleeding to death.

mediately. His patient was at death's door, and I believe ten minutes more delay would have been fatal. I wrote to the doctor with the prominent sign next day and have had no answer. The foregoing needs no comments. It may serve as a warning to your readers to cost themselves as to the custom of neighbor-

ing doctors in case of emergency. R. M. SMY1HE, 32 Second place. BROOKLYN, March 3.

LIKELY TO PASS 1,800,000. Enough of the Census Returns In to Indicate Our Population

The census returns received up to the close of the County Clerk's office yesterday showed the population, by Assembly districts, to be: First district, complete. Second district, complete

First district, complete, second district, complete, second district, complete, fourth district, one district missing. Fifth district, one district missing. Fifth district, one district missing. Sixth district, complete. Seventh district, complete. Eighth district, complete. Sixth district, complete. Sixth district, complete. Sixth district, complete. Sixth district, complete. The sixth district, complete. The sixth district, complete. The sixth district, complete. Fourteenth district, complete. Fourteenth district, complete. Sixth district, district missing. Twentieth district, four districts missing. Twentieth district, complete. Twenty-second district, complete. Twenty-second district, complete. Twenty-fourth district, complete. Twenty-second district, complete. Total, so far as reported. 65,824 1,522,653

Total, so far as reported...... The two Assembly districts yet to be heard from are big ones, and the total is expected to pass 1,800,000.

BROOKLYN'S POPULATION.

It Probably will be Found to Lack Only About 45,000 of 1,000,000. State Census Superintendent Walkley for

Kings county had received the returns yesterday from all the wards in Brooklyn with the exception of the Sixth and Seventeenth and the total figures were 800,030. The Federal the total figures were 800.039. The Federal census in these two missing wards gave them a population of 79.117, and it is calculated that the state census will not fall much short of 95.000. This added to the returns from the twenty-four completed wards would give Brooklyn's present population as about 555.000, an increase of over 150.000 over the Federal census taken in June, 1880. The Eighteenth shows up as the banner ward in Brooklyn, containing 95.841, an increase of about 21.000 over the figures of the Federal census. The intention is to divide it into three now wards by an act of the Legislature, that is, into the Eighteenth, Twenty-seyenth, and Twenty-eighth.

The Attempt on Russell Suge's Life.

William Laidlaw, the bank clerk whose body acted as a buffer for Russell Sage whon Mr. Sage's office at 71 Broadway was blown up with a nitro-glycerine bomb on Dec. 4. has rea nitro-giyeerine nome on the a. A. has re-covered from his inpuries sufficiently to testify, and the long-delayed inquest in the case of those who were killed by the explosion will be opened next Friday. Mr. Sage himself and Henry L. Norross's parents are among the wit-nesses to be subneumed, and the head of the dynamiter, preserved in alcohol, will be put in avidence.

Uniformed Street Cleaners

The new street-cleaning bill, prepared by James C. Caster and approved by the Mayor's James C. Caster and approved by the Mayor's advisory committee on street cleaning, will be introduced into the Legislature next week. Senator Hagin will introduce it in the Senato and Assembly Diakelapiel in the Assembly It provides for a uniformed and permanely. It provides for a uniformed and permanely force of street cleaners. The changes made in the tall as it was first drawn are very slight. Mayor Grant believes that the bill will become a law without delay.

Listen to the pradent edvice, which urges you to the immediate treatment of that rasping cough by the us of Br. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the best of medicines for course and colds, and an approved stand-by for all persons in the course of th